proposal. But if all else fails, it is his sworn responsibility to enforce the law.

We hope that the militants will be dissuaded from their self-defeating plans. If they are not, however, we count on the good sense, the tolerance, and the understanding of New Yorkers not to allow the acts of a handful of extremists to alienate them from a just and right cause. Like the crimes committed in the name of liberty, the crimes committed in the name of civil rights do not alter its fundamental morality.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Apr. 21, 1964]

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE NEGRO?

What the Negro extremists hope to accomplish by the World's Fair stall-in remains a mystery.

The stated objective is to rouse public opinion against injustice by dramatizing the cause of civil rights. And this is to be done through attempting a program which at mildest is supposed to result in mass inconvenience. Certainly it is a foolish way of trying to persuade people.

Of course, the extremists' argument goes that all the Negroes have been frustrated for a long time and that a moderate approach toward getting rights in schools, jobs, and housing is no longer sufficient. So they would use drastic and illogical means to assert leadership.

It comes down to a question of who speaks for the Negro. Their responsible leaders have already repudiated the stall-in, and such, as dangerous maneuvers from which nothing is to be gained. For these stunts can only be calculated to create deeper divisions.

But if such leaders are to speak authentically for their people, it must be evident that they need support from all citizens in making progress for the Negroes. The challenge is to remove these specifics of injustice on which the extremists seek to build personal power.

There is no need to fear about one day's events at Flushing Meadow. The real concern is about recognizing that responsible leadership of the oppressed requires that it be backed up by earnest action on civil rights. That's the way to avoid trouble.

Mr. KEATING subsequently said: Mr. President, I join my colleague from New York [Mr. JAVITS] in the statement that the leaders of the proposed stall-in are trying to disrupt the World's Fair, by an act which would hurt the cause of civil rights far more than it would help.

This splinter group has threatened to embarrass America in the eyes of the world, and to create disorder.

The most distressing part of their action is that it can only have the effect of alienating men and women of good will from supporting the passage of effective civil rights legislation.

What the true civil rights leaders are trying to do is to set up an orderly means by which legitimate grievances can be handled in the courts, not by violence in the streets. Therefore, it would be only a great disservice to the cause for the proposed stall-in to continue. It would simply be an invitation to violence and disorder, and a threat to the welfare and the safety of innocent persons.

I hope very much that the proponents of this plan will obey the court order which has been obtained; and I urge the utmost restraint on their part. If these individuals show their good will by abandoning their plan to resort to civil disorder and violence and presenting their grievances in a peaceful manner, I would urge the mayor to meet with the various groups concerned, and with the leaders of national civil rights organizations so that the situation can be corrected in an orderly manner.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] is recognized.

CUTBACKS IN THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—the committee which has historically been responsible to the Congress for closely following the production of special nuclear materials for weapons purposes—I wholeheartedly support the decision announced yesterday by the President to make substantial further reductions in the production of enriched uranium.

This decision—when coupled with the previously announced cutback—is concrete evidence of the sincere desire of the United States to do everything within its power to relieve world tensions and ease the threat of nuclear war. The world will certainly acclaim the initiative shown by the United States. Moreover, if, as indicated by Chairman Khrushchev, the Soviet Union will also take positive steps to cut back its planned nuclear weapons material production, the world will move another step away from nuclear war.

The Atomic Energy Act states that all our efforts in the field of atomic energy shall be subject to one overriding objective—in the words of the Atomic Energy Act, "the paramount objective of making the maximum contribution to the common defense and security."

The Atomic Energy Commission has done everything to implement this stated national policy. Through its efforts, the United States has created a nuclear weapons stockpile second to none in the entire world. Today, we count our nuclear weapons in tens of thousands. Today, we have the capacity to inflict irreparable damage on any enemy with the temerity to attack us.

The very success of our enormous effort to create stockpiles of fissionable material and nuclear weapons is the basis for the decision announced by the President yesterday. This decision was not made on the spur of the moment. The President, after a long and careful analysis of the advice rendered by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission, has arrived at a responsible and logical decision.

I am proud to say that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy had a part to play in this decision. For a number of years, members of the Joint Committee have been critical of the methods employed by the Defense Department and the AEC in developing requirements and production schedules for special nuclear material.

Mr. President, on my own initiative as chairman of this committee, during the lifetime of our beloved late President John F. Kennedy, I took it upon myself to go to the White House, at his invitation, and discuss this matter with him fully.

I am happy to say that the thinking of President Johnson along this line is exactly the same as it was on the part of President Kennedy.

Only last year, in its report on the AEC authorization bill, the Joint Committee stated:

The committee wishes to strongly reiterate its past and continuing concern with the method of establishing requirements for weapons material.

The studies which originated in requests from the Joint Committee have now resulted in the recommendation that reductions be made in our production of special nuclear materials. I believe we are now beginning to see the end of the old "tin cup" approach where the Defense Department merely based its requirements on the AEC's ability to produce weapons materials.

President Johnson's decision is sound in terms of economy and sounder in terms of national security. It is another step on the long path to peace. I hail it; I support it.

Mr. President, subsequent to the President's announcement yesterday, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, released a statement explaining how the cutbacks will be effected. I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point that statement and a letter dated February 13, 1964, from Dr. Seaborg to the President of the United States which—in accordance with the projected military requirements of the Defense Department—recommended this further cutback.

There being no objection the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY GLENN T. SEABORG, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, APRIL 20, 1964

In accordance with a decision of the President, the Atomic Energy Commission will, over the next 4 years, put into effect further reductions in the rate of production of enriched uranium, beyond the 25 percent curtailment announced in the state of the Union message on January 8, 1964.

To accomplish the additional curtailments, the AEC will reduce, by an additional 25 percent, the electric power usage in its gaseous diffusion plants. These power cutbacks are expected to take effect gradually, beginning in 1966; final scheduling has not yet been completed. The new power reductions will total 945 megawatts and will be made at the plants at Portsmouth, Ohio, and Oak Ridge, Tenn. Operations at the Paducah, Ky., diffusion plant will not be affected.

The power reduction at Portsmouth will be 500 megawatts and at Oak Ridge 445 megawatts. After the reductions have been made, the three-plant power level will be 2,970 megawatts. The 945-megawatt power cutback, when fully in effect, will reduce annual power costs by approximately $33 million.

The electric power to the Oak Ridge facilities is supplied by Tennessee Valley Authority and to the Portsmouth facilities by the Ohio Valley Electric Corp. The power is supplied under long-term contracts which will be modified to reflect these power changes.

in such civil action. Upon request, the court may, in its discretion, stay further proceedings pending the termination of State or local proceedings described in subsection (b) or the efforts of the Commission to obtain voluntary compliance."

On page 41, line 14, strike all beginning with "No" through the end of line 21.

On page 43, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

"(i) If the person claiming to be aggrieved is prevented by reason of service in the Armed Forces from filing a charge with the Commission or from bringing a civil action within the times prescribed in this section, the period of such service shall not be included in computing the time within which such charge must be filed or such action must be commenced.

"(j) In any case in which an employer, employment agency, or labor organization fails to comply with an order of a court issued in a civil action brought under subsection (d), the Commission may commence proceedings to compel compliance with such order.

"(k) Any civil action brought under subsection (d) and any proceedings brought under subsection (j) shall be subject to appeal as provided in 28 U.S.C. 1291."

Reletter subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (l), respectively.

On page 43, line 12, strike out "(a)".

On page 43, beginning with line 19, strike out all through line 7 on page 44.

SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY IN CERTAIN CASES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, at its next printing, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 139) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Article entitled "Hill Bar Chapter Active, Influential," published in Roll Call, issue of March 25, 1964, related to the work of the Capitol Hill chapter of the Federal Bar Association.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Radio editorial entitled "Latin America's Problems," broadcast by Station WBT, Charlotte, N.C., on March 16, 1964.

Article entitled "Life in 2000 A.D.," written by D. O. Rhame and published in the Columbia (S.C.) Record of April 4, 1964.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Letter on the civil rights bill, received by him from Remmie L. Arnold, Sr., of Petersburg, Va.

By Mr. PROXMIRE:

Article entitled "Look Magazine Pays Tribute to a Wisconsin Honeymoon," published in the current issue of Look magazine, dealing with the attractiveness of Wisconsin as a honeymoon spot.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR "STALL-IN"

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President——

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the authorities of the city of New York and the leaders of the World's Fair stall-in are embarked on a collision course; it can only result in endangering the safety and certainly greatly inconveniencing millions of New Yorkers.

Also, tomorrow will be the day that the President of the United States will be in New York to open the World's Fair, so that it would be utterly disrespectful to engage in such a stall-in.

Perhaps its worst fallout—if actually carried through—will be its effect upon the civil rights cause, which while it will not, I hope, be decisive, is certainly unpredictable. For, even if we may somehow overcome the resentment which will be engendered by the stall-in—a resentment based, also, upon the way in which it would hold New York up to disgrace in the eyes of the country, when the fact is that we lead the country in affording equal opportunity in every phase of public and private life—it could also engender a chain reaction with the gravest consequences. For, civil disobedience, once embarked on, breeds civil disobedience, and what will the demonstrators do if their leaders should be cited for contempt of a court order now outstanding and be punished for it? What civil disobedience would that engender, and where would such a mad course end?

This is a unique situation, completely unlike the literally hundreds of peaceful demonstrations to protest racial injustices which have been carried on with the support of the people of New York, and so unlike the repression enforced in certain parts of the South. That is why it is so wrong to go through with this stall-in on one of New York's greatest days—the opening of the 1964 World's Fair.

I have before, and I do again, state my opposition to the civil disobedience of the stall-in which, no matter how deep the grievances when compared with what is happening in the rest of the country, the city does not deserve. I believe that under these serious circumstances, and when those like myself see so clearly how the leaders of the stall-in by persisting in their actions, will jeopardize the very objectives for which the stall-in is carried on, I appeal to them—basing their action on obedience to the order of the court—to obey this order and not to carry out the stall-in.

I also appeal to the mayor within the framework of the national organization in the civil rights field and at their invitation to sit down with all parties to hear the grievances and at least to acquaint them with the city's timetable with respect to meeting these grievances. For we all know that there is work on the "drawing boards" in respect of the four major items of grievance—racial imbalance in schools, rat-infested slum housing, racial discrimination in employment in the construction industry, and procedures to deal with alleged excessive police action. As measures are going to be taken anyhow, it would be just as well for the parties to know about it, and it may materially influence their actions in the stall-in. With full respect for the mayor's position of support of the order of the court—in which respect I join—I do not believe he would be compromising this in any way by meeting with all the parties, within the framework of the national organizations concerned, in an effort to head off this dire eventuality for our city.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks editorials from today's New York Times and Herald Tribune on this subject.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 21, 1964]

THE STALL-IN

Despite the pleadings and admonitions of the best friends of civil rights, white and Negro alike, the youthful firebrands of three local chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality seem determined to launch an attack on the safety and welfare of the community tomorrow. Unless the injunction issued yesterday by the State supreme court restrains them from their madness, which at the moment does not seem likely, they will do incalculable harm to their own cause.

Such acts as the deliberate stalling of cars on the public highways, sitdowns and lie-ins on key bridges and tunnels, and the pulling of emergency cords and brakes on the subways and the trains of the Long Island Railroad would constitute not civil but criminal disobedience, in violation of sections 580 and 1532 of the Penal Code of New York State, which prohibit acts injurious to the public health, or the commission of a public nuisance.

The promoters of this harebrained scheme have been disregarding the warning of such Negro leaders as Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, Jr., and James Farmer that their proposals are essentially revolutionary. If they plow ahead despite the injunction, they will be defying their own national organization, as well as ignoring the advice of such proved friends of civil rights as President Johnson, Senator Javits, and Mayor Wagner, all of whom have warned that such irresponsible actions threaten the prospects of the civil rights bill now before the Senate. They will be flagrantly disrespectful of the honor due the President of the United States, who will be New York City's guest tomorrow, and may possibly even endanger his safety.

If they disregard the injunction: They will, by their use of children, teenagers and college students, be implanting their own disregard for law in a younger generation, whose best hope for the future lies in the reign of law;

They will be seeking the ruin of a community enterprise, the New York World's Fair, with which they have no quarrel, and in the success of which the city has a substantial stake;

They will arouse the hostility of millions of persons, most of whom are normally well disposed toward racial equality and friendship, but some of whom may be permanently antagonized by this contempt for the rights of others.

In his tardy statement yesterday, Mayor Wagner at last stressed his determination that "the law will be enforced." We still think, however, that the mayor should call in the leaders of this attempted disruption in the life of the community and try face to face to convince them of the folly of their

designation of the basic workweek, and (F) that breaks in working hours of more than 1 hour shall not be scheduled in any basic workday." Certain exceptions are made, but these exceptions are too narrow to give the Department the flexibility deemed necessary. The purpose of the 1954 amendment was apparently to prevent indiscriminate assignment of employees to uncommon or inconvenient tours of duty. The Department is fully in accord with such a legislative aim. However, if rigidly construed, it would unfavorably affect a certain class of employees—namely, those needing a variation in tours of duty for educational purposes.

Before the enactment of the 1954 amendment it was the common practice for the Bureau of Mines to vary the 40-hour workweek to permit some of its technical employees to complete requirements for technical degrees or for other educational purposes of direct or indirect benefit to both the Bureau and the employee. Many of the installations of that Bureau are on or near college or university campuses and the aid given to the Bureau employees in working hour arrangements had excellent results in recruitment and development programs.

In general, the Government Employees Training Act of July 7, 1958, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), provides for payment of training expenses for training deemed essential to an agency's programs. Such training during official duty hours is considered as official duty status.

However, training which is not considered essential to an agency's activities, but which is desirable because it increases the employee's efficiency and effectiveness, is not covered. If this type of training occurs during official duty hours, the employee must use leave or arrange to take leave without pay. Obviously, this is not practical for regularly scheduled courses. In these cases, the employee bears the expense of training.

The Bureau of Mines is vitally interested in encouraging employee self-development involving scientific and professional disciplines. Because of the wording of the 1954 amendment, we cannot vary tours of duty to encourage an employee to acquire higher education of benefit to both the Bureau and the employee. We believe that this inequity is contrary to an important principle contained in the 1958 Government Employees Training Act. The Declaration of Policy of the latter act states that it "is necessary and desirable in the public interest that self-education, self-improvement, and self-training by such employees be supplemented and extended by Government-sponsored programs * * * for the training of such employees in the performance of official duties, and for the development of skills, knowledges, and abilities which will best qualify them for the performance of official duties." Unless the wording of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 is further amended, it will continue to be an unnecessary handicap restricting rather than encouraging employees to better themselves through higher education.

The Government is already at a disadvantage in competing with industry for professional and scientific personnel in pay and opportunities for advancement. Industry encourages outside education; many companies permit work schedule adjustments to permit their employees to further their education, and in many cases the companies provide the opportunities for this outside study free to their employees and often on company time. Approval of the proposed legislation would aid materially in increasing the supply and caliber of scientists and engineers that are so urgently needed in the present critical times. Such legislation would not only benefit the Bureau of Mines but also other bureaus of the Department and other Government agencies as well.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

D. OTIS BEASLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF VETERANS WHO SUFFER DISABILITIES FROM DISEASES DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF BEING HELD PRISONER OF WAR

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill establishing a presumption that any veteran who was held as a prisoner of war, suffered illness, and developed a chronic disease which became manifest within 5 years after his discharge from the service, shall be considered to have service-connected disability.

Under existing law prisoners of war are given special consideration under the laws that are administered by the Veterans' Administration. For example, present law requires that in the adjudication of disabilities due to service connection, special consideration shall be given to the places, types, and circumstances of service. Another law provides liberalized criteria for determining service connection of any disease or disability for those veterans who engaged in combat with the enemy.

The law also provides for presumptions relating to certain diseases, the majority having to become manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more within 1 year from the separation from service. Notable exceptions are for Hansen's disease or leprosy, and tuberculosis, which have a 3-year presumption of service connection and multiple sclerosis, which has a 7-year presumption.

The bill I am introducing would liberalize the presumptions and criteria for determining service connection to 5 years for disabilities incurred by a very small group of combat veterans who became prisoners of war early in World War II. Despite the present liberalization in determining service connection for this group, there are some who have developed diseases in later years which do not come within the provisions of existing statutes or regulations. This bill has a reasonable limitation, inasmuch as the disease must manifest itself within 5 years of the veteran's discharge and the diseases generally are associated with and the direct result of the imprisonment and deprivation suffered by these veterans.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] be listed as cosponsors of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2756) to establish a presumption of service connection for diseases contracted by certain veterans who were held as prisoners of war, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. MCCARTHY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

CIVIL RIGHTS—AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT NO. 511)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, last week, I presented 10 amendments dealing with the fair employment practices title of House bill 7152. At that time, I said I might have one more amendment, of considerable consequence, with respect to that title.

I now present the 11th amendment, which deals entirely with enforcement under that title.

At this time I shall not attempt to state an explanation of the amendment; that will come later, when I call it up.

But I submit the amendment, and ask unanimous consent that, under the rule, it be considered as having been presented and read, for the purposes of compliance with the cloture rule.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

The amendment (No. 511) is as follows:

On page 40, beginning with line 17, strike out all through line 7, on page 41, and insert the following:

"(b) In the case of an alleged unlawful employment practice occurring in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law prohibiting unlawful employment practices of the type alleged, no charge may be filed under subsection (a) before the expiration of 90 days after proceedings have been commenced under the State or local law, unless such proceedings have been earlier terminated, provided that such 90-day period shall be extended to 180 days during the first year after the effective date of such State or local law.

"(c) A charge under subsection (a) shall be filed within 30 days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred, except that in the case of an alleged unlawful employment practice occurring in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law described in subsection (b), such charge shall be filed within 120 days (plus the extension provided by subsection (b) when applicable) after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred, or within 30 days after the State or local agency terminates the proceedings under the State or local law, whichever is earlier, and a copy of such charge shall be filed with the State or local agency.

"(d) If within 90 days after a charge in filed, the Commission has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance with this title, a civil action may, within 30 days thereafter, be brought against the respondent named in the charge (1) by the person claiming to be aggrieved, or (2) if such charge was filed by a members of the Commission, by any person whom the charge alleges was aggrieved by the alleged unlawful employment practice. Upon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant and may authorize the commencement of the action without the payment of fees, costs, or security. Upon timely application, the court may, in its discretion, permit the Attorney General to intervene

H.R. 7833. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the distribution of the land and assets of certain Indian rancherias and reservations in California, and for other purposes," approved August 18, 1958 (72 Stat. 619);

H.R. 8834. An act to provide for the disposition of the funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Shawnee Tribe or Nation of Indians; and

H.R. 9521. An act to increase the authorization for appropriation for continuing work in the Missouri River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 10787. An act to designate a bridge over the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., as the "Clifford Davis Bridge"; to the Committee on Public Works.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON NATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH PROGRAM

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a national forestry research program, dated July 1963 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON IMPROPER UTILIZATION OF TRAINED ENLISTED PERSONNEL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the improper utilization of trained enlisted personnel, Department of the Army, dated April 1964 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

The petitions of Heiryo Chibana, chairman, Municipal Assembly of Yomitan-Son, and the Assembly of Sashiki Son, both of the island of Okinawa, praying for a quick solution of the prepeace treaty compensation issue; to the Committee on Armed Services.

The petition of Koza City Assembly, Okinawa, praying for the restoration of the sovereign powers to Okinawa; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petition of the Municipal Assembly of Kadena-son, Okinawa, relating to the return of the administrative authority of Okinawa to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petition of Charles R. Mead, of Westport, Conn., relating to the citizens oath and subversion in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Wilmington and vicinity, Wilmington, N.C., signed by H. Clarence, president, and J. Ray Butler, secretary, praying for the enactment of the civil rights bill; ordered to lie on the table.

APPROPRIATION FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 987)

Mr. PASTORE, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, reported an original bill (S. 2755) to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, and submitted a report thereon; which bill was placed on the calendar, and the report was ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

One hundred and forty-nine postmaster nominations.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSTON (by request):

S. 2754. A bill to permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. JOHNSTON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a seperate heading.)

By Mr. PASTORE:

S. 2755. A bill to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

(See the reference to the above bill when it was reported by Mr. PASTORE, which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. MCCARTHY):

S. 2756. A bill to establish a presumption of service connection for diseases contracted by certain veterans who were held as prisoners of war; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. YARBOROUGH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CURTIS:

S. 2757. A bill for the relief of Evanglia Moshou Kantas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—OPENING OF NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague [Mr. KEATING], I submit a concurrent resolution relative to the opening of the New York World's Fair, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from New York will be stated.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 80) as follows:

Whereas the people of the United States as well as the people of New York will be the hosts to those who will be traveling from many other countries to visit and participate in the New York Worlds' Fair during 1964 and 1965; and

Whereas the United States itself will be an active participant and exhibitor in the New York World's Fair: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President is hereby requested, in the name of the people of the United States, to welcome all who come to the United States to visit the New York World's Fair; to extend official recognition, in such ways as he may deem proper, to the New York World's Fair; and to call upon officials and agencies of the Government to lend such cooperation as may be appropriate for these purposes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have cleared the concurrent resolution with the minority leader and the majority leader.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 80) was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the majority leader, the minority leader, and other Senators for their prompt consideration of the concurrent resolution submitted on behalf of myself and my colleague [Mr. KEATING].

VARIATION OF 40-HOUR WORKWEEK OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to pemit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes. I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Secretary of the Interior explaining the necessity for the bill, be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2754) to permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The letter presented by Mr. JOHNSTON is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1964.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE: There is enclosed a draft of a proposed bill, "to permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes."

We recommend that the bill be referred to to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

Section 210 of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1112; 5 U.S.C. 944(a)(2)), amended section 604(a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to provide that Government agencies shall provide with respect to all their officers and employees: "(A) that assignments to tours of duty shall be scheduled in advance over periods of not less than 1 week, (B) that the basic 40-hour workweek shall be scheduled on 5 days, which shall be Monday through Friday wherever possible, and the 2 days outside the basic workweek shall be consecutive, (C) that the working hours in each day in the basic workweek shall be the same, (D) that the basic nonovertime workday shall not exceed 8 hours, (E) that the occurrence of holidays shall not affect the